

MARIETTA DAILY LEADER.

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PRICE ONE CENT.

BRYAN.

The Boom is on for the "Boy Orator of the Platte."

The Minority Report on the Platform Voted Down by the Convention.

A Battle of Words Between Senators Hill and Tillman—Enthusiastic Demonstration in Favor of W. J. Bryan—Convention Refuses to Endorse the Cleveland Administration.

CHICAGO, July 9.—At 5:15 p. m. the convention was again called to order by Chairman Daniel.

At 5:30 p. m. Chairman Atwood reported that the committee on credentials completed report by recommending the seating of the delegates of the Fourth and Ninth Michigan district. The other delegates remain on the temporary roll. Mr. Crosby, of Massachusetts, from the committee on credentials, presented a minority report in favor of seating the delegates named on the temporary roll.

A ballot was taken and a motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report in the Michigan case was lost. Ayes, 398; nays, 538.

"The noes have it," said the chairman, "and the amendment is lost." It was now the silver men's turn and they yelled and waved hats and handkerchiefs and displayed placards and made the night hideous for awhile.

During the jubilation by the silver men, two stout Kentucky delegates danced a breakdown in the aisle at the rear of the delegates' section, several others "mattered time," as the southern phrase is, amidst the wildest laughter.



CONGRESSMAN BRYAN, of Nebraska.

The chairman put the question on the majority report of the committee on credentials and declared it adopted.

The report of the committee on permanent organization was then presented by Mr. Fin-

ley, of Ohio, sitting second from the left, in California, as permanent president of the convention, and Thomas J. Cogan, of Ohio, as permanent secretary.

A question was put to Mr. Finley as to whether the state of Ohio had a representative on the national committee, as it was reported, and it was answered in the affirmative.

An amendment to the report was offered in relation to the appointment of delegates from Nebraska to the several committees (substituting other names) and the amendment was agreed to. A motion was made to refer back to the committee that portion of the report relating to committeemen from Michigan and it was agreed to.

With those exceptions the report was adopted.

A committee of three was then appointed to escort Senator White, the permanent chairman, to the chair, the committee consisting of Mr. Finley, of Ohio, Mr. McConnell, of Illinois, and Senator Vest, of Missouri.

Senator Daniel, in retiring from the temporary chairmanship, expressed his deep sense of the honor which he had enjoyed and introduced Mr. White as "the distinguished senator from California." (Cheers.)

Senator White, of California, on taking the chair, spoke of the convention as an assemblage of men from every state and territory in the union, and said that he was prepared to extend full, equal, absolute and impartial treatment to all. Every question before the convention should be, he said, considered carefully and deliberately, and when the voice of the convention was crystallized in judgment, that judgment should be binding on all true democrats. (Cheers.)

Men of prominence pass away, some to oblivion, others because they are summoned to another shore; but the democratic party will not die, even when we all have ceased to live. (Cheers.)

"We meet in friendly contest, presenting what seems to be proper and right. We submit our views to the candid judgment of our brethren and on that judgment we will certainly rely. We find in life numerous instances of hopes unrealized. My ambition and yours are but for a moment. Whether I succeed, or whether you succeed in impressing my views, or your views on the convention seems now of supreme importance, but will not seem so in the future. In this council chamber the democratic party looks for the vindication of its existence. The people look to us here for the righting of their wrongs and for the defense of the constitution—the great bulwark of our liberties."

"We are here to-night, its best, truest and its most loyal defenders. There is no sectionalism here—none whatever. Equal and impartial justice to all this land, the triumph of the people as exemplified and expressed in democracy is the object for which we have assembled and to carry out that object I will concentrate my best exertions." (Loud applause.)

Mr. Clark, of Montana, rising in the body of the hall, produced a silver gavel from the mines of Montana, which he tendered to the presiding officer in the name of the delegation from that state. The chairman remarked that in the absence of objection, he would feel compelled to accept this handsome token from the Montana delegation. No objection being heard, the silver gavel was passed up to the chairman.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the committee on resolutions, announced that the committee on platform and resolutions would meet Thursday morning at 9:30 o'clock. This was taken by the heated and excited audience as an intimation of an immediate adjournment and for the second time in the course of the day an incipient panic partially developed. People in the galleries began to move out, with a rush and a corre-

sponding movement was started on the floor. The means of exit from the building are utterly insufficient that trouble might have occurred, but the sergeant-at-arms raising his big voice, commanded his deputies to stop those men. When some degree of order had been thus restored, a motion to adjourn until ten a. m. Thursday and at 9:35 was declared carried and the second day's convention ended.

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, July 9.—Several disturbances occurred Thursday morning while the crowds were struggling through the aisles to reach their seats. The police excited their orders arbitrarily and the crowd hooted and hissed in evidence of disapproval. At a meeting of the District of Columbia delegation Thursday morning Lawrence Gardner was elected national committeeman from that district.

At 10:54 Chairman White called the convention to order. The sergeant-at-arms was directed to clear the aisles.

The following substitute, offered by Mr. Bailey, for the national bank plank, has been adopted by the committee on resolutions. Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and this power can not be delegated to corporations or individuals. We therefore denounce the issuance of national bank notes as a derogation of the constitution, and demand that all paper made legal tender for debts and for the payment of dues to the United States shall be issued by the government of the United States.

J. J. Dwyer, of California, national committeeman, E. E. Leake, delegate from the same state, and Senator Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, appeared before the committee on resolutions soon after it assembled. The A. P. A. movement on the coast being part of the political issues of the day, especially in California, the following plank on that question was offered for the consideration of the committee:

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Senator Daniel, of Virginia, moved the adoption of the plank and E. Vey Holman, of Maine, seconded the motion. Ex-Senator Walsh, of Georgia, was the only person who addressed the committee on the subject. He urged the adoption of a plank in favor of an express declaration on civil and religious liberty.

Senator Walsh then read the plank as quoted above, which was unanimously agreed to. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Green, of Cedar Rapids. After which Senator Jones, of Arkansas, was recognized by the chair, and presented the report of the committee on resolutions.

Senator White called James D. Richardson,



A FEW GOLDBUGS.

of Tennessee, to the chair and Senator Jones read the platform. All references to silver were enthusiastically applauded by the galleries. The free coinage plank in the platform was drowned in cheers. Ordered re-read.

THE PLATFORM.

We, the democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law and the faithful observance of constitutional limitations.

During all these years the democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power and steadfastly maintained the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the states and in its assertion of the necessity of confining the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution of the United States.

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the right of civil and religious liberty. The democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States, and that the first coinage law passed by congress under the constitution made the silver dollar the monetary unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

We declare that the act of 1873 demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people has resulted in the depreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people, a heavy increase in the burden of taxation and of all debts public and private; the enrichment of the money-lending class at home and abroad; prostration of industry, and impoverishment of the people.

We are unalterably opposed to the single gold standard which has locked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy and its adoption has brought other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American but anti-American and it can be fastened on the United States only by the stifling of that indomitable spirit and love of liberty which proclaimed our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

We are for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We demand that the

standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banking syndicates which, seeking for bonds and at an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

Congress alone has the power to coin and issue money, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations or individuals.



AN ILLINOIS SILVER QUARTETTE.

We therefore denounce the issuance of notes intended to circulate as money by national banks as in derogation of the constitution and we demand that all paper which is made a legal tender for public and private debts, or which is receivable for dues to the United States, shall be issued by the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, should also be adjusted so as to operate equally throughout the country, and not discriminate between classes, or sections, and that taxation should be limited by the needs of the government honestly and economically administered. We denounce as disturbing to business the republican threat to restore the McKinley law which has been twice condemned by the people in national elections, and which, enacted under the false plea of protection to home industry, proved a prolific breeder of trusts and monopolies, enriched the few at the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprived the producers of the great American staples of access to their natural markets. Until the money question is



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now pending in the house relative to contempt in federal courts and providing for trials by jury in certain cases of contempt.

No discrimination should be indulged in by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, denounce the effort of the present republican congress to enact a similar measure.

Recognizing the just claim of deserving union soldiers, we heartily endorse the rule of the present commissioner of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fact of enlistment and service should be determined conclusively against disease and disability before enlistment.

We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma into the union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials appointed to administer the government of any territory together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which the duties are to be performed. The democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens.

We recommend that the territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in congress and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said territory.

The Monroe doctrine, as originally declared and interpreted by succeeding presidents, is a permanent part of the foreign policy of the United States, and must at all times be maintained.

We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

We are opposed to life tenure in the public service. We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunity to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic, established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded and have maintained our government, that no man should be eligible for a third term of the presidential office.

The federal government should care for and improve the Mississippi river and other great waterways of the republic, so as to secure for the interior states easy and cheap transportation to tide water. When any waterway of the republic is of sufficient importance to demand aid of the government such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

Confiding in the justice of our cause and the necessity of its success at the polls we submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who approve them and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

After the platform was reported Senator Hill, of New York, representing the minority gold men, submitted the following, which contained a strong plank favorable to the existing standard. The use of the word "gold" in the plank is conspicuous. The text of the minority report, with the signatures attached thereto, follows:

To the Democratic National Convention—Sixteen delegates, constituting the minority of the committee on resolutions, find many declarations in the report of the majority to which they can not give their assent. Some of these are wholly unnecessary. Some are ill-considered and ambiguously phrased, while others are extreme and revolutionary of the well recognized principles of the party. The minority content themselves with this general expression of dissent without going into any specific statement of these objectionable features of the report of the majority. But upon the financial question which engages at this time the chief share of public attention, the views of the majority differ so fundamentally from what the minority regard as vital democratic doctrine as to demand a distinct statement of what they hold to be the only just and true expression of democratic faith upon this paramount issue, as follows, which is offered as a substitute for the financial planks in the majority report.

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change of the existing standard of value independent of the action of the other great nations would not only imperil our finances, but would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international



SCENE AT THE BEGINNING OF BRYAN'S ADDRESS.

bi-metalism, to which the efforts of the government should be strenuously directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, impair contracts, disturb business, diminish the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflict irreparable evils upon our nation's commerce and industry.

"Direct international co-operation among leading nations for the coinage of silver can be secured, we favor the rigid maintenance of the existing gold standard as essential to the preservation of our public pledges, and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor. We insist that all our paper and silver currency shall be kept absolutely on a parity with gold. The democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

B. & O. S. W.
DEPART—6:00 a. m., 10:40 a. m., 2:00 p. m., 4:45 p. m., 7:30 p. m., 11:25 p. m.
ARRIVE—5:05 a. m., 8:10 a. m., 12:25 p. m., 4:55 p. m., 8:40 p. m., 9:55 p. m.

T. & O. C. E.
LEAVE—2:10 p. m., 9:00 a. m., 4:00 a. m.
ARRIVE—4:47, 12:15 p. m., 7:50 a. m.

C. & M.
LEAVE—6:25 a. m., 2:55 p. m.
ARRIVE—11:15 a. m., 7:05 p. m.

Z. & O.
LEAVE—6:20 a. m., 2:40 p. m.
ARRIVE—10:40 a. m., 5:55 p. m.

O. R. R. (Eastern Time)
SOUTH—8:00 a. m., 3:07, 7:35 p. m.
NORTH—7:32 a. m., 12:32, 4:57 p. m.

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legal tender paper money as a part of our permanent financial system, and we therefore favor the gradual retirement and cancellation of all United States notes and treasury notes under such legislative provisions as will prevent undue contraction. We demand that the national credits shall be resolutely maintained at all times and under all circumstances."

The minority also feel that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic administration, and they offer the following declaration as an amendment to the majority report: "We commend the honesty, economy, courage and fidelity of the present democratic national administration."

An amendment endorsing the administration of Cleveland was read by the secretary and cheered. Mr. Whitney rose with the New York delegation and joined in the cheering, but Mr. Hill retained his seat.

The amendments proposed to be offered by Senator Hill were then read, as follows: "First amendment: But it should be carefully provided by law at the same time that any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts."

Second amendment: "Our advocacy of the independent free coinage of silver being based on the belief that such coinage will effect and maintain a parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, we declare as a pledge of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be suspended."

Tillman led off in the platform debate, and the sturdy South Carolina senator was given a hearty reception. Unassuming in manner and having the garb of a workman, he did not look the senator, but few speeches have been anticipated with more interest.

The blazes by the gold men were drowned by the cheers of the silver contingent.

During Tillman's address he was interrupted by calls from every part of the hall for Hill. When quiet was restored Tillman said: "You had just as well understand I am going to have my say if I stay here all night."

A tumult broke loose, and the chairman, when he could be heard, instructed the officers to clear the galleries. This had a quieting effect and Tillman proceeded.

After Tillman had finished Senator Hill appeared and began speaking for the minority report. He was greeted with the most genuine outburst of applause yet heard in the convention. Delegates stood on chairs and waved hats, fans and handkerchiefs. Mr. Whitney rose with the rest and the sight of his erect figure brought many to their feet. The galleries seemed to rise as a man and the waving sea of hats, newspapers and everything at hand that could be made conspicuous rose and fell all over the hall. The attempts of the chair to still the tumult were unavailing, and although most of the delegates resumed their seats after several minutes of cheering the galleries would not be quiet and yelled and shouted with hearty good will.

All this time the object of the demonstration stood calm and cool facing his enthusiastic friends. He showed no feeling in facial expression and glanced straight ahead. Then gradually the tumult ended and finally silence reigned.

Mr. Hill began in slow and distinct tones, and finished his address without further interruption. Mr. Hill, among other things, said his mission here to-day was to build up, not

Continued on Last Page.

Money Talks

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